

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us

Provisions of the War Loan.

The Madison Argus of yesterday morning says:—"The war loan bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, including the \$200,000 already authorized. The bonds shall be for not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 each, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable semi-annually. Bonds of \$500 and upwards shall be payable, principal and interest, New York city; those of a less denomination shall be payable at the state treasury. They shall be negotiated for gold and silver coin alone; and only coin shall be paid for any of the expenses of the war. The bonds shall be issued from time by the governor and state treasurer, and shall be negotiated on the best terms that in their judgment can be obtained. The first \$100,000 is to be redeemed in 1877, and \$100,000 annually thereafter. A tax is provided to pay the interest annually, and to pay the principal as it arrives at maturity from time to time."

INCENDIARIES.—Memphis is infested with incendiaries as well as traitors. Two large fires on Thursday night destroyed property to the amount of nearly \$200,000 including one business block and seven dwelling houses, with contents. These are only two of a series of recent conflagrations.

Richmond, Va., is similarly afflicted, and fires are of frequent occurrence there. These fires are charged upon northern abolitionists, but are more likely to be the acts of bankrupt southerners who want the northern insurance on their property. If the owners of the buildings are not the incendiaries, the culprits may be found among the desperadoes at home who are more to be feared than any enemy abroad.

Charles P. Gifford, proprietor of the well known nursery, on Spring street road, near Milwaukee, died on Friday morning, from the effects of morphia, taken to alleviate suffering from boils. He sent his servant to two different stores, and procured 20 grains of morphia, which he took. He slept from 3 o'clock Wednesday until late Thursday night, when he appeared to rally with the aid of his physicians; but he died Friday morning about 8 o'clock.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.—Royal Buck has been appointed register of the land office at Nebraska City.

Mr. Buck was until recently a resident of this state, and was, some years since, one of the publishers of the Madison Journal. After disposing of his interest in that paper, he removed to Fond du Lac and printed a paper there for some time. His career as a newspaper publisher was not very successful, but he has a position now where we hope "Fortune" will smile upon him.

BIRD'S POINT OCCUPIED.—The Chicago Tribune of this morning says:—"We have the welcome intelligence that Bird's Point, Missouri, has been occupied by a detachment from Camp Danfance, under direction of Capt. Blenheim, Gen. McClelland's engineer-in-chief. Next to the occupation of Cairo itself, the possession of Bird's Point was clearly the most important business of the hour. A paragraph which we clip from the St. Louis Democrat intimates that a nest of secessionists are arming at Charleston, a few miles south-west of Bird's Point. They will doubtless receive the attention of Gen. Prentiss or Gen. Harney at an early day."

AS WE EXPECTED.—The Cincinnati Gazette of last Friday says:—"We are authorized to say that there is not a word of truth in the report telegraphed to yesterday's papers, that Col. Anderson said J. C. Breckinridge would accept a command under him in the Kentucky regiment. It was manufactured out of whole cloth."

Hon. Luther Hanchett was serenaded on the evening of his return home from Washington by the people of Stanton, where he resides. On a subsequent evening, he delivered an address to the people on the state of the country.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Eugene Cary, esq., has been appointed deputy collector of the port of Sheboygan.

Hon. N. B. Judd, minister to Berlin, left Chicago on Thursday evening last, for the capital of Prussia.

Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, delivered a speech at Hillsboro, the other day, in favor of the secession of the state. He ran with Gen. Scott in 1852, but he does not appear to run with him now.

DEATH AT CAIRO.—The first funeral at Cairo among the volunteers was that of Darke Cole, from the southern part of Wisconsin. He belonged to Capt. Huguenin's company, and enlisted in Chicago.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has informed the president that the services of 2,000 shipwrights or boat builders in the river towns of Indiana can be employed in the construction of gunboats to be used on the Lower Mississippi.

Conflict Between Civil and Military Authorities.

A writ of habeas corpus having been issued by Judge Giles, of the U. S. district court of Maryland, directed by Major Morris, commander of Fort McHenry at Baltimore, the gallant Mayor refused to obey the writ, and justified himself to the court and to the public on the following ground:

At the date of issuing your writ, and for two weeks previous, the city in which you live, and where your court has been held, was entirely under the control of revolutionary authorities. Within that period, United States soldiers, while committing no offense, had been perfidiously attacked and inhumanly murdered in your streets; no punishment had been awarded, I believe no arrest had been made for these atrocious crimes; supplies of provisions intended for this garrison have been stopped; the intention to capture the fort had been boldly proclaimed; your most public thoroughfares were daily patrolled by large numbers of troops armed and clothed, at least in part, by articles stolen from the United States; and the federal flag, which was waving over the federal offices, was cut down by some person wearing the uniform of a Maryland soldier. To add to the foregoing, an assemblage elected in defiance of law, but claiming to be the legislative body of your state, and so recognized by the executive of Maryland, was debating the forms of abrogating the federal compact. If all this be a rebellion, I know not what to call it. I certainly regard it as sufficient legal cause for suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Besides, there are certain grounds of expediency on which I declined obeying your mandate.

Ist. The writ of habeas corpus is in the hands of an unfriendly power might depopulate this fortification, and place it at the mercy of "a Baltimore mob," in much less time than it could be done by all the appliances of modern warfare.

2d. The forcible spirit exhibited by your community toward the United States army would render me very averse to exposing publicly and unprotected in the city of Baltimore to defend the interest of the body to which I belong. A few days since, a soldier of this command, while outside the walls, was attacked by a fiend or fiends in human shape, almost deprived of life, and left unprotected about half a mile from garrison. He was found in this situation, and brought in, covered with blood. One of your circulating prints was quite jocose over this laughable occurrence.

And now, sir, permit me to say, in conclusion, that no one can regret more than I this conflict between the civil and military authorities. If, in an experience of thirty-three years you have never before known the writ of habeas corpus to be disobeyed, it is only because such a contingency in political affairs as the present has not before arisen.

I claim to be a loyal citizen, and I repeat that I claim to be a loyal citizen, and I repeat that I claim to be a loyal citizen.

W. W. MORRIS, Major Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Post.

Matters at Fort Pickens.

A correspondent gives a description of the preparations at Pensacola to attack Fort Pickens. He says:

"I made an excursion yesterday around the semi-circle of the bay which guards Fort Pickens, with a view of inspecting the batteries and encampments of Gen. Bragg's army. This semi-circle is bounded by the water yard and terminated at the water line, beyond McRae. At short intervals, for two miles and a half, there is an interrupted line of batteries along the semi-circle. More are being erected daily by the zealous and active volunteers. It is amazing the quantity of work they do, and the rapidity with which they are drilling into good artists."

He concludes a full description of the various batteries as follows:

"The batteries are masked, so that they are not visible from the sea, and they have strong parapets of sand bags of great thickness, with covered redoubts or mines into which the gunners can retreat. These mines are bomb proof. There is a continuous line of these batteries between the navy yard and Barrancas, and between Barrancas and Fort McKee. They are all manned by select artillery companies, taken from the several regiments. The men are drilled in the use of these batteries, and handle the guns like old soldiers."

"With McKee, Barrancas, and these various sand batteries, Bragg can open a circle of fire upon Pickens of over a hundred guns, most of them 32s, but several of them 8 and 10 inch columbiads. These batteries will have the great advantage over the fort of a concentrated fire, while Pickens will be under the necessity of scattering and diffusing its fire along a line of several miles."

But for the presence of this fleet the capture of Fort Pickens would be comparatively easy, either by storming or by approaches on the island."

CARL SCHURZ'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—The war department has commissioned Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, to raise a regiment of volunteers to serve as cavalry during the war. He wants only those who have served in the cavalry service in Europe, and who will consequently need but little instruction. A company is being raised in Cincinnati. Why cannot one be raised in Chicago?

Schurz gives the following particulars in a letter to an officer here, with regard to the instructions he has received from the war department for the formation of his regiment:

"I am instructed to enlist principally such men as have heretofore served in cavalry, and who will not require much drilling before taking the field. The regiment will consist of five squadrons, each squadron of two companies, each company organized as follows:

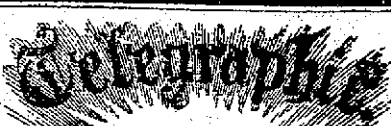
One captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, one sergeant, one company quartermaster, four sergeants, eight corporals, two buglers, two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-two privates; aggregate ninety-five men, rank and file.

The men will be required to furnish their own horses and horse equipments, which they will be allowed fifty cents per day for use and risk.

As to uniform, no regulation has yet been made, but I think we shall adopt a cheap uniform for field service, probably a blue blouse, woolen pants of dark gray cloth, and the army hat. Arms will be furnished by the government, and the men will be enlisted for three years."

Old cavalry soldiers who desire to serve their country in this emergency, by returning to the profession of arms, cannot find a better opportunity than to enlist in the regiment to be commanded by the distinguished German exile.

Virginia boasts of being the mother of Kentucky, but we guess Kentucky's mother will never know she's out.—Louisville Journal.



Last Night's Report.

CHICAGO, May 20. Sen. Douglas is improving, and is considered about out of danger.

WASHINGTON, May 20. Friday's Charleston Courier says: For two days past, the Niagara and Huntsville have not been seen off the port. Yesterday there were several foreign arrivals, one with a cargo of molasses, and a brig from Glasgow with iron and coal. She was taken for return cargo of Sea Island cotton to England at the enormous rate of 4d per pound. Such freight has never before been given.

Special to the Evening Post.—On Sunday night a government coast guard steamer got ashore at mouth of Potomac. She was attacked by an armed proplel from Richmond, and after a brisk contest the rebels were beaten off. Several government soldiers were killed and five wounded. An armed steamer has gone in pursuit.

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